



John Bull: "That proclamation of mine don't seem to keep me from getting licked."

"REDUCE THE PROTECTION DUTIES," SAYS CARNEGIE.

Declares That Plan Would Be Better Than Reciprocity, and Quotes Washington's Words, "Friends of All Nations, Allies of None."

"RECIPROCITY A FINE WORD, BUT A MOST DIFFICULT POLICY."

New York, Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie were passengers on the St. Louis this afternoon. Mr. Carnegie refused to discuss New York politics, saying he was not a partisan.

Questioned concerning the steel situation, Mr. Carnegie laughed, saying: "I am out of business; I have reformed." Then he added: "I have heard something of the forming of an English steel trust. The English are not inclined to combine. It has been said that every Englishman is an island by himself."

OPPOSES ISTHMIAN CANAL.

"Mr. Schwab recently said that the Connelville coal region would be exhausted in thirty years and the Lake Superior iron ore region in sixty years," was suggested.

"Schwab will not be exhausted in thirty years; he is a young man," was Mr. Carnegie's comment.

"Have you any views on the subject of the Isthmian Canal?" was the next question put to him.

"I do not believe in a canal at all. I do not believe a canal will render the service for the transportation of goods that a first-class two-track railroad would do. Freight could be unloaded on fifty-ton cars and loaded on the other side at far less cost than running even 10,000-ton ships, even if you had to pay no tolls."

RECIPROCITY NOT PRACTICAL.

"Would you, therefore, favor a Tehantepec ship railroad, such as has been proposed?"

"They are building a railroad there now, but not of that kind. I do not believe the

Nicaragua Canal can be built. I do not believe that that canal can be worked, even if it is built. The Panama Canal cannot be made workable. There is no more sentiment behind the canal than good sense."

The subject of reciprocity was mentioned, and Mr. Carnegie said:

"Reciprocity is a very fine word to speak, but when you come to arrange details it is a most difficult policy."

"I have spent many pleasant hours talking on the subject with my dear friend, the late Mr. Blaine."

"REDUCE PROTECTION DUTIES."

"Mr. Blaine believed in reciprocity," was suggested.

"Mr. Blaine believed in many things at first, as do many geniuses," answered Mr. Carnegie. "You can arrange reciprocity with one country, but that country favors you at the expense of all others."

"The best policy is to reduce protection duties. Washington's policy was the best: 'Friends of all, allies of none.'"

"Ambassador White said that you were full of good things for the future?"

"Ambassador White spent a happy week with me at Skibo Castle, and when I confer with a man like White I always feel full of good things. He is one of our most valuable men."

Mr. Carnegie said that he was pleased to hear of his election as rector of St. Andrews University. He said that he always got along well with the young men, and that the students loved him, and they did not care whether a man was rich or poor."

SECRETARY OF STATE COOK ON CORRUPTION AS HE SEES IT.

In a Letter to the St. Louis Republic He Declared That It Was the Republican Minority in the Legislature That Made the Few Dishonest Democrats Potent to Work Evil—Discusses Conditions.

REFERS TO "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT'S AFFINITY WITH BOODLERS."

To the Editor of The Republic.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 2.—In your editorial this morning, calling attention to the fact that the Democrats in the last campaign got rid of several of their most respectable members of the former Legislature, you might have gone further, and, with equal truth, said that but for the practically unanimous co-operation of the Republican members of the General Assembly—both House and Senate—with the few dishonest members of the Democratic side, the lobby would have been powerless to have accomplished anything in this State for years past.

I do not wish to be understood as saying that the Republicans in Missouri do not elect any honest men to the Legislature, but I do say, and the records of both Houses will disclose the fact, that the Republican members have solidly voted and co-operated from the opening to the close of these sessions with the corrupt Democratic minority.

Any one at all familiar with political parties in this State knows that this condition has existed for many years. If the Republicans would elect the same percentage of honest men to the General Assembly as do the Democrats, the corrupt lobby would promptly go out of business.

Equally vicious with the lobby, however, is the sandbagging member who undertakes, and too often succeeds, in leaving tribute on legitimate business interests of the State. The Legislature, of which both Cardwell and Lyons were members, contained entirely too many sandbaggers and boodlers, and the records will show that the Republican members in both House and

Senate voted practically solid with the lobby and the sandbaggers.

Both Cardwell and Lyons made records that were a disgrace to the party that sent them to the Legislature. Their statements to the effect that the Democratic State Committee received contributions from corporations with the understanding that these corporations should be protected against hostile legislation are absolutely and infamously false.

These men are to-day being used as willing tools by the chief lobbyist of this State for the purpose of electing, if possible, the corporation candidate, Colonel Richard K. Kerns, to the United States Senate. The attack on the Democratic State Committee and on the Democratic State officers is simply a part of this scheme.

Exposure Sure to Come.

Before the coming campaign shall have been begun in this State, the real character of these pretended Democrats, who are now having such ready access to the columns of the State Auditor and the experts of the State Auditor, and the experts who have with such great labor and care gone over the books and accounts of the State for the past thirty-five years will be

exposed to the public in a few days. It will then be seen how this gutter newspaper has juggled figures and lied, in the hope of damaging a rival political party.

Globe-Democrat With Boodlers.

From a partisan standpoint, it is gratifying to all Democrats that the Globe-Democrat should continue this species of warfare. Nothing helps so greatly to swell Democratic majorities as the libelous methods of this old whiskey-ring organ. There is an affinity between this paper and the boodlers and sandbaggers who are now having ready access to its columns. It would rather co-operate with the sandbaggers of St. Louis than to uphold the hands of an honest, resolute, clean Democratic Mayor. It pretends to be on confidential relations with State boodlers and lobbyists rather than be fair with an honest Democratic State administration.

If the decent, honest Republicans of Missouri will make half the effort to send honest men to the Legislature that the Democrats have been making for years, and will make in next year's campaign, there will be no trouble in putting both the lobby and the sandbaggers out of business. Very truly yours,

SAM B. COOK.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY TERMINATED

Central American Government Gives Formal Notice to Washington.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States were empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua.

The action has been conveyed to the State Department by the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs. That officer declares that the denunciation in no wise affects the friendly relations between the two countries, and the Nicaraguan Government desires the conclusion of new treaties.

Beside the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1857 thus denounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the denunciation, the first-named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 1, 1902, which is one year from the date the notice was received at the State Department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention.

The Nicaraguan Minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan Government to denounce the two treaties, nor has Mr. Murray, United States Minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light upon the subject.

It may be recalled, as affecting the treaty of 1857, that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Congress last year, Secretary Hay drew up a set of proposals with the Minister for Nicaragua and the Minister for Colombia, whereby the officers bound their Government to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concessions under which to construct and control canals in the event that Congress should authorize the beginning of such work.

WILL DEAL ONLY WITH CANAL.

British American Treaty Propositions Are Agreed Upon.

Washington, Nov. 2.—In view of the return today to the United States of Lord Pauncefote and the immediate resumption of negotiations, which in this case are to put into the concrete form of a treaty propositions agreed upon by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain as a basis of a convention to replace the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of last year, it may be proper to state upon the highest official authority that there is absolutely no other question than that of the isthmian canal involved in the negotiations.

Further, it is stated that no demand has been made by the British Government for any compensation whatever for the relinquishment of its joint rights in the control of such a canal. The construction of the canal was considered by both nations a desirable thing for the world at large, and that thought was at the bottom of the matter.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Many Persons Injured and Much Property Destroyed.

Waco, Tex., Nov. 2.—A tornado passed four miles north of this city this afternoon, causing much destruction of property in a negro settlement on the Brazos, and seriously injuring a number of people.

Houses and cattle were buried against trees and many killed. No person was killed, but there were many narrow escapes. The house of Isham Ford was wrecked, and a horse tied in front was blown a hundred yards and killed. Eight houses in all were wrecked, and perhaps fifty persons injured. A heavy rain fell for a few minutes. The path of the storm was only a half mile wide and a mile and a half long.

TO BUY TAX BILLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Municipal Investment Company With Capital of \$100,000 Files Articles of Incorporation.

WILL INSURE A NEW ST. LOUIS.

Plan to Pay Contractors Promptly for Public Work and Prevent Litigation—Prominent Citizens Are Stockholders.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the Recorder of Deeds yesterday by the Municipal Investment Company of St. Louis. The incorporation is in compliance with an announcement made by certain St. Louisans during the Charter amendment campaign, that an organization of capital would be effected to buy special tax bills under the Charter amendments, and issue debentures against them, thus insuring quick payments to contractors for special improvements.

The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, half of which has been paid in. Fifty years is the time for which the company is incorporated. The stockholders, each of whom holds 100 shares, are as follows: Breckinridge Jones, David R. Francis, Julius Walsh, William D. Ortwine, William F. Nolker, Harrison I. Drummond, George R. Goddard, E. H. Benoit, James E. Brock and August Gehner.

Following are some of the objects for which the company has been organized: To acquire, buy, own and sell all kinds of improvement tax bills levied by county, city, municipal corporation or civil division of any of the States, Territories or districts of the United States; to make and issue debentures and pledge the aforesaid investments or others to secure such debentures; to make and issue certificates, giving the pledge of any of said investments, and to do a general loan and investment business.

Such a company issuing debentures on tax bills, assures contractors that no litigation will prevent prompt marketing of tax bills at true value. It also enables small contractors to utilize their capital at once, as fast as they have completed one contract, in undertaking other work. Under the amended Charter, special tax bills will be payable in installments for a term of years at 5 percent. The new company will relieve contractors of the burden of such bills, which they are unable to carry to the full for their entire term to dispose of them whenever they desire to do so, to good advantage.

In speaking of the company yesterday, Breckinridge Jones said: "The plan of the company is to buy the Charter amendments campaign it was announced that the company would buy the amendments of the promise then made. The effect of this corporation will be to make a ready market for tax bills issued under the Charter amendments. This condition will lead to competition by contractors, and the important result is that contractors will bid down to a cash basis on the improvements to be made. Property owners will thereby get their improvements made at a reasonable figure."

The directors of the company are Messrs. Breckinridge Jones, Nolker, Drummond, Benoit and Brock.

SNOWSTORM IN NEBRASKA.

Ground Covered Last Night in the Neighborhood of Pierce.

Pierce, Neb., Nov. 2.—Northwest Nebraska is having its first snowstorm of the fall, and tonight the ground is covered. A heavy rain during the day changed to snow, and a sharp drop in the temperature at night came on.

WILLIAM G. BOYD MAY LAND ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE JOB.

Anti-Kerns Man Is Said to Be President Roosevelt's Choice for Appraiser of Customs or Collector of Revenue, Not Settled Which.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The President will appoint William G. Boyd of St. Louis to be Appraiser of Customs in place of C. H. Smith, or in place of H. C. Grenner, Collector of Internal Revenue, as Mr. Boyd may prefer.

This is in opposition to the wishes of Colonel R. K. Kerns, who recommends the reappointment of Grenner and Smith, and will be a distinct and significant turnover of the national committee. The refusal to reappoint C. H. Smith, who was made private secretary to Colonel Kerns, will be, in effect, a notice by President Roosevelt that "no Kerns men need apply."

It will be the first important victory for the Hitchcock-Kerns combination against the Kerns cohorts. It will mean, apparently, that when vacancies occur hereafter in offices held by McKinley appointees, the decision will come up as a perfectly new question.

The fact that a man had been chosen by President McKinley to hold office will not be gratifying to Mr. Boyd in view of the fact that he will be a doubt as to the reappointment of a Republican who got his first commission from President McKinley.

No reason is assigned for the failure to reappoint Grenner and Smith. It is asserted that the records show that neither of these officials has a standing of high efficiency. President Roosevelt has a tendency for men who can show a clean bill in this respect, and the failure to reappoint Grenner and Smith will indicate more than anything else that he is in view.

In the recent visits of Kerns and Akins to the White House the President has expressed his disapproval of the Kerns men, and the warring factions in Missouri. He has not indicated whether he would take sides with the Kerns men, or with the Akins men, or with Colonel Kerns, the National Committeeman. The determination to appoint men who are acceptable to Hitchcock, and to displace Kerns men in very important offices, throws a very important light on future happenings in Missouri patronage under President Roosevelt.

When seen last night in reference to his probable appointment as successor to H. C. Grenner in the position of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Eastern District of Missouri, Mr. Boyd expressed his surprise at the President's intentions as foreseen by the Kerns men, and as a result of the fact that he had been chosen by President McKinley.

If I should receive the position, it would be very gratifying to me in view of the fact that it will have come to me without any solicitation on my part. I know that many prominent friends and leaders in St. Louis have urged my appointment, but I have sought no endorsement in any quarter, and have made no application for the office, although I do not say that I may not be an applicant in the event that my candidacy should meet the approval of

CHINA DECIDES TO RECALL WU TING-FANG

Will Be Offered a Subordinate Post, Which He Is Expected to Decline.

TSUNG WANTS TO SUCCEED HIM

Is Interpreter for Li Hung Chang and Was Educated in England—New Minister to London.

Peking, Nov. 2.—Yesterday the recall of Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, was decided upon. He will be offered, it is announced, a subordinate post in the Foreign Office beneath his abilities, which he is believed, he will decline.

Li Hung Chang's interpreter, Tsung, adopted son of the Marquis Tsung, is a prominent candidate for the Washington mission. He is 39 years of age, and was educated in England.

Chung Tze Yi has been appointed Minister in London. He is 55 years of age, and was formerly interpreter at the Chinese Legation in London and Berlin. He is progressive.

Chung Tze Yi has been appointed Minister in London. He is 55 years of age, and was formerly interpreter at the Chinese Legation in London and Berlin. He is progressive.

DEEP REGRET AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 2.—So persistent are reports that Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, is to be recalled that the officials here are deeply regretting the conclusion that there is good foundation for them.

The withdrawal of Minister Wu will be a matter of sincere regret to the administration, and Secretary Hay may deem it proper to go so far as to communicate to the Chinese Government an expression of the hope of the President that he will be retained in Washington.

The Minister's services during the Boxer outbreak and the succeeding international negotiations were of incalculable advantage, not only to his own Government, but to the United States. His progressive attitude is said to have embittered the conservative, who have waited for an opportunity to degrade him. This could not be done while the negotiations with the Powers were in progress, and when there was need of such an able official as Mr. Wu at the most Western capital to look out for China's interests.

The authorities here say that the moment is just as important to China as during the negotiations, and they believe that it would be to the interest of the celestial Government to retain Minister Wu. On excellent terms with the President and Secretary of State, popular with the American people, and able to make suggestions popular which would cause a request for the recall of any other diplomat, Mr. Wu is prominently the man to represent the Peking Government in the United States.

All the dispatches from Peking recently have concurred in the statement that the Minister is to be made a member of the new Foreign Office Board. Ostensibly this is a promotion; in reality it is a reduction. The Minister will there be placed in a subordinate position, and his suggestions will be buried by the more prominent conservative members.

Minister Wu has no advice of the intention of his Government with respect to himself. He is loyal to the Government, and is prepared to do his duty, no matter what it may be.

WILLIAM G. BOYD MAY LAND ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE JOB.

Anti-Kerns Man Is Said to Be President Roosevelt's Choice for Appraiser of Customs or Collector of Revenue, Not Settled Which.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The President will appoint William G. Boyd of St. Louis to be Appraiser of Customs in place of C. H. Smith, or in place of H. C. Grenner, Collector of Internal Revenue, as Mr. Boyd may prefer.

This is in opposition to the wishes of Colonel R. K. Kerns, who recommends the reappointment of Grenner and Smith, and will be a distinct and significant turnover of the national committee. The refusal to reappoint C. H. Smith, who was made private secretary to Colonel Kerns, will be, in effect, a notice by President Roosevelt that "no Kerns men need apply."

It will be the first important victory for the Hitchcock-Kerns combination against the Kerns cohorts. It will mean, apparently, that when vacancies occur hereafter in offices held by McKinley appointees, the decision will come up as a perfectly new question.

The fact that a man had been chosen by President McKinley to hold office will not be gratifying to Mr. Boyd in view of the fact that he will be a doubt as to the reappointment of a Republican who got his first commission from President McKinley.

No reason is assigned for the failure to reappoint Grenner and Smith. It is asserted that the records show that neither of these officials has a standing of high efficiency. President Roosevelt has a tendency for men who can show a clean bill in this respect, and the failure to reappoint Grenner and Smith will indicate more than anything else that he is in view.

In the recent visits of Kerns and Akins to the White House the President has expressed his disapproval of the Kerns men, and the warring factions in Missouri. He has not indicated whether he would take sides with the Kerns men, or with the Akins men, or with Colonel Kerns, the National Committeeman. The determination to appoint men who are acceptable to Hitchcock, and to displace Kerns men in very important offices, throws a very important light on future happenings in Missouri patronage under President Roosevelt.

When seen last night in reference to his probable appointment as successor to H. C. Grenner in the position of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Eastern District of Missouri, Mr. Boyd expressed his surprise at the President's intentions as foreseen by the Kerns men, and as a result of the fact that he had been chosen by President McKinley.

If I should receive the position, it would be very gratifying to me in view of the fact that it will have come to me without any solicitation on my part. I know that many prominent friends and leaders in St. Louis have urged my appointment, but I have sought no endorsement in any quarter, and have made no application for the office, although I do not say that I may not be an applicant in the event that my candidacy should meet the approval of

CHAMP CLARK SAYS IT'S NONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S BUSINESS.

Declares if Democracy of Ninth District Are Willing for Him to Run for Congress and the Senate at the Same Time, Nobody Else Has Any Right to Complain—Cites Precedents to Prove He Has Not "An Abnormal Appetite"—Thanks Stone for Support.

AGAIN ADVOCATES GENERAL PRIMARY TO ELECT SENATOR.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Highway, Mo., Nov. 2.—Champ Clark addressed a large audience at Evans's Opera-house here to-night in the interest of his candidacy for the Senate. His speech was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Clark spoke as follows:

"During my recent absence in the East, I have been a frequent visitor to the State of Missouri, and making an occasional Democratic speech wherever hard-pressed brethren asked me to do so. My ambition, able and handsome friend, Governor William J. Stone, has been going up and down the State pressing his claims to the 'United States Senate,' as the press reports have it."

"That would have been all right if he had let me alone, which he did not. He hopped onto me—gentle, kind, inoffensive me. The fault he finds with me is that I have or may have—he doesn't know which—a desire to go to the United States Senate, which, I submit, is a laudable desire, whether I possess it or not, desire cherished by many worthy men in this imperial Commonwealth."

"My friend, the Governor, seems to be in a halting frame of mind—like Mohammed's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth. He fears I am a candidate, yet he hopes I am not. Consequently, he declares that I am an extraordinarily good Congressman, but that it would be a perilous experiment to transfer me to the Senate."

Method in His Madness.

"For his speech, with ingenuity that is rare, he selects the Kingdom of Callaway, where I got my wife and which was added by the last Legislature to the district which I have the honor to represent, but in which I am a comparative stranger."

"Clearly, there is method in the madness of my friend the Governor."

"According to my eloquent and aspiring friend, the head and front of my offending is that he fears, or concludes, or conjures up visions to the effect, that I want to go to Congress and the Senate—which he declares is an abnormal appetite, and against which he solemnly and feelingly appeals to the people."

"I submit that if the Democrats of the Ninth District—old or new—are willing for me to run for both Congress and Senate, it is the business of nobody else. I am perfectly willing to submit that question to the Democrats of the Ninth District—old or new."

"Governor Stone's Plank Move."

"The Governor's invasion of Callaway was a plank move. It is no territory in the Ninth. He has old appointees there. He has no fears of Callawayans, and he has no fears of Callawayans, and he would as cheerfully risk to them my political life as I would the lives of my wife and babies."

"The Governor's wall about my running both for Congress and the Senate, and further than appears on the surface, it is an effort to bar the entire Missouri delegation in the House from aspiring to the Senate."

"If he can do that he has accomplished much to help himself into the Senate, for the Missouri delegation is the ablest in Congress. I glory in the splendid record of that great delegation, and I have not entered my solemn protest against its being barred from any honor for the benefit of Governor Stone or another aspiring statesman."

Clark Cites Precedents.

"Let's see if there is anything unprecedented or wrong about a man's wanting to run for both Congress and Senator."

"That's precisely what James Stephen Green did in 1886, and what's more, he was elected both Congressman and Senator."

"I most cheerfully commend that precedent to both the Governor and the people."

"James S. Green was a veritable Titan—man who was making his name for Missouri and America. Surely what he did was not evidence of an unconscionable appetite."

"Let me stir up the Governor's mind with another illustrious example."

"Truett Polk is another man whom the people of Missouri love to remember dead as they loved him living. In 1854 this Democratic in Missouri was in such a precarious condition that the leaders thought Polk was the only man who could defeat both the Whig candidate and Thomas H. Benton, who was then making his name for Missouri and America. Surely what he did was not evidence of an unconscionable appetite."

"Now, it so happened that Polk did not want to be Governor, but was anxious to be Senator as my friend, the Governor. Consequently, he refused flatly to run for Governor until all the leaders pledged him the senatorship, the pledge being given by both Governor and Senator. And, what's more, he was elected to both offices, serving as Governor thirty-four days and as Senator six years."

"In 1854 there were two Senators to elect, same day, same candidate receiving the highest total vote to be the nominee."

"That year Polk was elected both Governor and Senator for the six-year term."

"That year Benton ran for Governor and for the Senate both, and lost both."

"Let's look a little further."

"David R. Atkinson was elected to the United States Senate while serving as State

Attorney General."

Request for General Primary.

"Consequently I have asked Mr. Chairman James M. Seibert to call the State Committee together and ask it to order a general primary for Senator, and I invoke the assistance of all good Democrats to aid me in securing a general primary in every voting precinct in the State on the same day, same candidate receiving the highest total vote to be the nominee."

"The closer all elections are brought to the great body of the people, the better for all concerned, and for the cause of good government. The people can be trusted. The general primary gives them a chance to voice their sentiments and it reduces bossism, wirepulling, and corruption to a minimum. Consequently, I hope Mr. Seibert will grant my request."

DRAMATIC SCENE AT A NEGRO'S HANGING.

Solemn Declaration of Innocence, Followed by Breaking of the Rope—Prisoner's Coolness.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 2.—At Fayetteville, N. C., today, Louis Campbell, a negro, convicted of an assault on a young white woman, Mrs. James West, in Cumberland County, was hanged on the scaffold.

Council was asked if he was guilty. He replied: "Before God and man, I am innocent," and the priest, taking the cross from Council's hand, declared him innocent.

When the trap was sprung, the rope broke and the negro's body fell to the floor. Another rope was secured, and the prisoner coolly walked on the scaffold. In a few minutes he was dead.

BRIDES WERE YOUNG.

Parents Accompanied Two Couples Who Married at St. Charles.

St. Charles, Ill., Nov. 2.—Two marriages occurred here to-day, in which the brides

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 2.—The Fort Smith News Record, edited by A. J. Kendrick, caused a genuine sensation in the State a few days ago by printing a criticism of Governor Davis, in which he charged that the Governor had pardoned four women of that town for \$25.

The Governor to-day addressed a communication to the Prosecuting Attorney of Fort Smith.

After a bitter attack on the editor, the Governor concludes:

"Now to the point. This paper has charged that I received a bribe to do this. I call upon you as the chief law officer of your district and I through you on your Circuit Court to immediately convene a grand jury, and if I have conducted myself as is charged by this paper I ought to be indicted. If I have not, I demand the indictment of this editor for libel."

CHAMP CLARK.

Who last night at Highway, Mo., replied to former Governor Stone's criticism of his course in running for Congress and the Senate at the same time.

Senator. He honored the State and nobody ever alleged that fact against him.

"Frank Blair was serving in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature when elected to the Senate of the United States; and no man holds a warmer place in the great, generous, pulsing heart of Missouri than does Frank Blair."

"There are divers other Missouri precedents and multitudinous ones from other States which might be cited, but the foregoing will suffice to show that there is nothing whatever in the Governor's contention except his own desire to succeed George Graham Vest."

"He says that I am an ideal Representative in Congress. I thank him for his kind endorsement. It is high praise which he bestows upon me. It goes to my heart. But, is not the fact that I am so good a Representative, as the Governor says I am, at least persuasive evidence that I would hold my own as Senator?"

How to Elect a Senator.

"When Governor Stone and I met at Maccon I spoke first, and among other things, declared in the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and also in favor of nominating Democratic candidates for the United States Senate by a general primary election, held in every voting precinct in the State on the same day—the candidate receiving the highest total vote to be the nominee."

"The Governor also declared in favor of electing Senators by the people, instead of by a Republican caucus."

"He proposed that at each county primary the names of candidates for United States Senator be placed upon the ticket and the result be taken as indicative of the majority of the Legislature from those counties. In his Fulton speech he again proposed this plan."

"At first blush, the two plans appear almost identical. As a matter of fact they differ radically."

"Mine gives every Democrat in the State, big or little, old or young, rich or poor, a matter where he lives, a direct voice in the election of a Senator of the United States."

"The Governor's disfranchises every Democratic citizen of a Republican county."

"My plan submits the nomination to all the Democrats of Missouri. The Governor restricts it to the Democrats of Democratic counties, which is clearly unjust."

"Why is not a Democrat in Green County as much entitled to a voice in nominating a Senator as is a Democrat in Vernon County? Because the Democrat in Green County who fights against a Republican majority of 1890 is excluded from helping select a Senator, while a Democrat of Boone County, who is a Democrat, is permitted to select a Senator because they happen to live in Republican counties."

"In the Ninth District, alone, there are between 6,000 and 7,000 Democratic voters living in the counties of Gasconade, Franklin, St. Charles and Warren—all of which are largely Republican. These Democrats are good Democrats, always fighting hard odds for principle and principle alone. I am unwilling to see them and many thousands of such loyal Democrats as they are, disfranchised because they happen to live in Republican counties."

Request for General Primary.

"Consequently I have asked Mr. Chairman James M. Seibert to call the State Committee together and ask it to order a general primary for Senator, and I invoke the assistance of all good Democrats to aid me in securing a general primary in every voting precinct in the State on the same day, same candidate receiving the highest total vote to be the nominee."

"The closer all elections are brought to the great body of the people, the better for all concerned, and for the cause of good government. The people can be trusted. The general primary gives them a chance to voice their sentiments and it reduces bossism, wirepulling, and corruption to a minimum. Consequently, I hope Mr. Seibert will grant my request."

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANGRY.

Insists on Indictment of Himself or His Detractor.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 2.—The Fort Smith News Record, edited by A. J. Kendrick, caused a genuine sensation in the State a few days ago by printing a criticism of Governor Davis, in which he charged that the Governor had pardoned four women of that town for \$25.

The Governor to-day addressed a communication to the Prosecuting Attorney of Fort Smith.

After a bitter attack on the editor, the Governor concludes:

"Now to the point. This paper has charged that I received a bribe to do this. I call upon you as the chief law officer of your district and I through you on your Circuit Court to immediately convene a grand jury, and if I have conducted myself as is charged by this paper I ought to be indicted. If I have not, I demand the indictment of this editor for libel."

CHAMP CLARK.

Who last night at Highway, Mo., replied to former Governor Stone's criticism of his course in running for Congress and the Senate at the same time.

Senator. He honored the State and nobody ever alleged that fact against him.

"Frank Blair was serving in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature when elected to the Senate of the United States; and no man holds a warmer place in the great, generous, pulsing heart of Missouri than does Frank Blair."

"There are divers other Missouri precedents and multitudinous ones from other States which might be cited, but the foregoing will suffice to show that there is nothing whatever in the Governor's contention except his own desire to succeed George Graham Vest."

"He says that I am an ideal Representative in Congress. I thank him for his kind endorsement. It is high praise which he bestows upon me. It goes to my heart. But, is not the fact that I am so good a Representative, as the Governor says I am, at least persuasive evidence that I would hold my own as Senator?"